HIS ACTS AS LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

DEFEATING THE ELEVATOR BILL-OPPOSING THE ROOSEVELT INVESTIGATION. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Oct. 11 .- Since public attention was first called in this correspondence to Governor Hill's part in securing \$85,000 from the State on fabulous canal claums, and to his record as a Tweed legislator and defender of the Eric Ring, his friends have exhibited great uneasiness. His re-election by a slender majority to the Legislature of 1872 has been cited as a "viudication" of his Tweed record, and his friends vehemently assert that he ought to be judged now upon his more recent acts. Before looking into some of these more recent acts, it may be well to call attention to the plea that Mr. Hill was "vindicated" in 1871. His partner, Tweed, was " vindicated " in that same way, having been re-elected that year by an increased majority. Mr. Hill's friends would hardly have the audacity to claim that Tweed was proved guiltless on such verdict; and he did not think so himself, as he did not presume to take his seat.

But the point in Mr. Hill's case is that he was reelected by the outspoken support and financial aid of the Fisk-Gould-Eric ring. Dr. Eldridge, of the Elmira Rolling Mill, was one of the leading members of that ring, and Mr. Gould was Eldridge's partner and fellow stockholder in the rolling mill company, which had large contracts with the Erie road. In his own newspaper Mr. Hill has stated that it was from Eldridge that he obtained the money during the canvass of 1871 to purchase the stock of his partner Tweed in the Elmira newspaper. This agrees with Mr. Gould's testimony before the Hepburn committee, when he testified that the Eric ring in that year helped those candidates for the Legislature who pledged themselves to oppose legislation detrimental to the ring That Mr. Hill faithfully adhered to the contract is clear from his record in the Legislature of 1872. He was the leader of the opposition to the repeal of the Classification act, by which the ring had been enabled to secure and keep control of the read. His opposition did not diminish, notwithstanding the tremendous popular excitement against the ring. General Sickles, S. L. M. Barlow, General McCielian and others succeeded in overcoming the hired ruffians at the Grand Opera House on March 12, 1872, and Gould and Eldridge surrendered possession of the road, Fisk having been previously killed. Dr. Eldridge, from whom Mr. Hill obtained

\$5,000, speaking at that time said: "Gould negotiated entirely through me. I am his firm friend, and I came here determined to stand by He then added that be would urge on Mr. Gould to join him in a dispatch to" their friends at Albany," urging them to vote for the reneal of the Classification act. Evidently Mr. Gould did not agree with Dr. Eldridge in this matter, or else the Doctor was not sincere in this public expression of his purpose. When the bill came before the Assembly, one day later, it was bitterly opposed by Hill. He had only seventeen followers in this opposition, and among his opponents were such Democrats as Mr. Tilden, but he made up in activity what he lacked in strength. He denounced Generals McClellan, Dix and Sickles in the strongest language, asserting that they were in the pay of foreign speculators, and he opposed the bill at every step by all the tricks and artifices possible. He succeeded in postponing the final vote one day only. Referring to Mr. Hill's final speech against the bill, THE TRIBUNE, on March 15, 1872, said: In short, not to waste words, his whole speech was absolute trash from beginning to end, and the general feeling was that the only compensation afforded his uniortum the hearers for the waste of time suffered in listening to him was found in the fact that so weak a cause was championed by so weak an advocate.

The bill, of course, was passed, there being only seventeen votes, besides Mr. Hili's, against it, and Governor Hoffman approved it. That was in March, 1872, when the rascalities of the Eric Ring and of Tweed were well known. The question is now raised, has not Mr. Hill repented of that partnership with Tweed and Gould and have not his more recent acts shown him to be in sympathy with good government ? Neither by anything in his career since, nor by any words that have escaped from him, has Mr. Hill shown the least regret for the course of himself and his partners in 1871-'72. But the men who were his associates then-such of them as remain in the State and outside of prison wails-are now his most ardent supporters. It is clear that they regard him as the same man now as in 1872, when he made a speech in defence of the ring, Judge Cardoza and championed the cause of Gould and Eldridge. Mr. Hill has had no trial in any Legislative p since 1872, and the few months that he has been Governor he has conducted himself solely with a view of securing a renomination, and if possible a re-election. The circumstances under which he was elected in 1882 of course had nothing to do with his personal qualifications. His name was rarely mentioned in that canvass, and the office he was running for was not one affording him opporsummy to do much harm. But the Legislative records show that so far as there was opportunity he did not belie his previous record.

In the Senate in 1883 he assisted in every way possible to get through all the patronage-grabbing schemes which Jacobs, Grady, Koch and other Democrats of that kind brought forward. When the bill to get control of the Capitol employes, in the interest of Manning, was before the Senate, the Republicans stoutly opposed it. Not enough Seuators answered to their names to make a quorum. It was a desperate case. So Lieutenant-Governor Hill directed the clerk to enter on the journal as present enough Republican members to make a quorum, and he then declared the bill carried. This proceeding was not only unprecedented, but it was illegal, according to the opinions expressed by the best parliamentary lawyers. It opened the door to frandulent legislation by robbing the minority of their rights. If the presiding other could control the official proceedings of a body by directing the journal to be made up in that way, bills might frequently be carried when members were maware of what was going on. In Congress the Democratic minority for years filtbustered and defeated legislation by breaking the quorum, but no Speaker ever dared to overcome that by having members entered on the journal as present when they refused to vote. The Republicans sought to have this wrong redressed and the bill recalled, but in that they were defeated by Mr. Hill and the Democrats. Mr. Hill had one opportunity that session to show

that he remained the steadfast friend of monopohes. The forty elevators in Buffalo conduct their business under a pooling arrangement by which twenty-four remain idle and the others charge enough to pay large dividends on the stock of all the elevators. These exorbitant charges hart the business of the canals and of the State, as grain can be shipped to Baltimore and through Canadian ports to Boston at an expense of 1½ cents per bushel less for elevator charges than when shipped by the Eris Canal to New-York. This is one reason why the wheat exports from New-York were reduced from 57,000,000 bushels in 1881, to 20,400,000 bushels in 1884, A bill to break up this menopoly was before the Senate in 1883. Mr. Titus, the Democratic Senator from Buffalo, championed the monopoly cause. There were just enough Senators in favor of the bill to pass it, but it was brought up when two of its supporters were absent. The bill was lost by one vote, and in order to prevent it being brought up when the two absent members returned, Senator Titus moved to reconsider with a purpose of killing it the second time and thus preventing the bill from being again considered that year. Senator Titus did not have enough votes to accomplish his purpose, as the vote to reconsider was a tie. He secured assistance from Mr. Hill, who voted with Mr. Titus in the affirmative, and thus secured the defeat of the bill for the session, and the prolongation of the life of the elevator monopoly. the elevators. These exorbitant charges hart the elevator monopoly.

When the Legislature convened in 1884.

elevator monopoly.

When the Legislature convened in 1884, there was great public interest over the exposure of the maindministration in the Public Works Department in New-York and in other municipal offices. The unbalanced bid frances the \$999 order scandals, and the rottenness in the Sherif's, CountyClerk's and other offices had been partially exposed, and it had been shown that the city was being defrauded by the leaders of Democratic "halls." The Union League Club and other bodies demanded a legislative investigation. Lieutenant-Governor Hill, true to his old associates, made a speech from the chair to shield the Democratic rogaes. He spoke of the proposed investigation committees "as extravagant and unnocessary," and added of such committees that "their alleged disclosures are of no significance and they always recoil upon their authors," Notwithstanding Mi. Hill's opposition, a special committee scent the

adoption of the laws concerning the County Clerk's and Registrar's offices that will save the city a large sum annually, and brought about other re-forms which aggregated a saving of \$200,000. Similar reform bills concerning the City of Brook. Similar reform bills concerning the light with the speed by Governor Hill, which is speed action was entirely consistent with his speed action was entirely consistent with his speed action. He als the this investigation. by deprecating the investigation. He also followed up this matter by dismissing—since he became Governor—the charges against Sheriff Davidson presented by this committee upon positive proof and admitted by the Sheriff, that he had drawn several thousand dollars on fraudulent vouchers.

vouchers.

After that speech at the opening of the session, Lientenant-Governor Hill absented himself from Atbany for many weeks, engaged in working up evidence to prevent Corneil University from securing a large endowment, under the will of Mrs. Fiske, This case, like the canal claims, he is said the transfer of the compulsion. For all the time he

to have taken on commission. For all the time he was absent he drew pay from the State.

Thus it appears that as Leutenant-Governor, so far as his opportunities allowed, Mr. Hill was the the same spoils-seeking and recsiess politician that he was when a partner of Tweed and a defender of Fisk and Gould, and a sharer in the spoils of the

ONE VERDICT UPON VILAS.

DENOUNCING HIS POSTAL SCHEMES. VIEWS OF MERCHANTS ON THE WEST INDIA SER-VICE-NOT A QUESTION OF POLITICS.

If Postmaster-General Vilas really wishes to know how his "improved" mail service between here and the West Indies is regarded by those most interested in and most affected by it, he should spend a few hours among the importers and exporters of this city, who have large dealings with those islands. He will quickly ascertain that he has seriously interfered with the busi ness interests of these firms and of the whole country to a certain extent. The new system is denounced in un-

neasured terms by almost every man who has occasion to use it. It is not a question of politics at all, since the dereest criticisms of Mr. Vilas are made by Democrats. It is condemned on purely business grounds. A Trimuse reporter called on several representative importing ouses on Saturday. In answer to an inquiry respecting the workings of the new arrangement, Mr. Perkins, of Perkins & Weish, No. 41 Wad-st., said : " It is simply abominable; why, it takes eleven days

low to get a letter from here to Sagaa (a place about ine hours' ride from Havana) if we trust to the Government to deliver it. Of course we use the steamers almost entirely, as formerly, but it costs double postage to do so m every instance. We stamp all letters and other matter ent by Ward's or Alexandre's itnes just the same as though we deposited them in the post office. This provents the Covernment from being defrauded. But the outside by those steamers as officially slamped and so they charge postage upon it, which either we or our cusners are forced to pay. But we prefer to do this a thousand times than trust our correspondence to sali onts and fishing smacks."

Mosle Bros., of No. 52 Exchange-place, do not use the lovernment route at all but consign all their mail to the care of the steamship lines. "I fail to understand," gaid one of the firm, "why the Administration should so entirely disregard the business interests of the conntry, as has been done in this case. It is simply outrageous to compel us to be at an extra expense in order that our mail shall be delivered promptly. We cannot trust to the Government for the safe and prompt dedvery of our mail, although we are willing to pay all it asks for such service. None of our Cuban customers ever thinks o sending mail by any other way than by the steamship lines, which are always on time."

"Let me give you an illustration of how the new system works," said Mr. Lopez, of Canxto Lopez & Co., the tobacco importers, of No. 3, Count-st. "The other day I received from Havana a draft for \$10,000 payable at wight in three days. It came by the Ward Line. The letter of advice, which was mailed at the same time with it, was sent by Key West and Tampa Bay. The latter did not get here until five days after the arrival of

initer did not get here until five days after the arrival of the draft. Trusting to my knowledge of the signature I paid it. But you can readily see the risk that I ran in doing so. Mr. chas has given us a sadily defective service in place of one perfect in every respect."

Mr. Lopez's sentiments were shared by all the large tobacco men with whom the reporter conversed. Scarcely any of them use the land mai at all. They are compelled to resort to the asset of the came more than formerly. As the telegraph rates between more than Cuba are as high as between New-York and Europe, this also a matter of some importance.

formerly. As the telegraph rates between here and Labo are as high as between New-York and Europe, this is also a matter of some importance.

Longman & Martinez, exporters of paints and oils, of No. 207 Pearlist, compain greatly of the annoyance they are subjected to in the delivery of their mails under the warrangements. They gave as vera listances of where their collections had been delayed, and read several enters from their customers and agents complaining of the slow and uncertain methods of delivery now employed by the Post Office Department. A representative of Piock & Co. said: "Our customers in which the mails are now handled." Bowerman Bros. of No. 27 Wallest, spoke as follows: "Mr. Viasa undertook to do what he thought was a mighty big thing, but in reality it was about the smallest business a Cabinet office reould go into, and he deserves all the abuse that he is receiving for his unparticule action toward the mails are companies." Mr. Nichols, of Austin, Nichols & Co., said: "Yes, we have been subjected to a great deal of annoyance by this new arrangement of the Post master-General. Our correspondent states that letters are not only delayed, but several have been ost. Thirs a serious matter, and I do hope that it will be remedied at once." A member of the flux of Moses Taylor & Co., who has been in Europe for some time, do not think the correspondence cirk, who was called up to continue this view, staided that there had been considerable compining on the part of the firm's customers in Cuba.

Mr. Amural, of Almiral & Co., No. 16 Cedar st., thought that the merchants had amundant engage for come. this view, staided that there had been considerable compining on the part of the firm's customers in Cuba.

Mr. Amiral, of Almiral & Co., No. 16 Cedar st., thought that the merchants had abundant cause for compiant. He states that he had singled the petition which was recently sent to President Ceveland in recard to the condition of the foreign mail service, but nothing as yet had been heard from it. Said one well-known down town importer: "I voted the Democratic ficket and helped to get Vilas in, but his action in regard to the ocean mairs is but an illustration of a theory that I have long held, which is, that give a Democrat in apportunity to distinguish himself in a credinable way and he will be certain to make a fool of himself, if such a thing is possible. Vilas seized upon the first opportunity he found to do the latter and he has done it well. He comid not have acted more foolishly if he had tried ever so hard."

NEW DESIGNS IN FURNITURE.

An almost endless profusion of furniture, chairs of bright cherry, chiffoniers of ruddy mahogany, chony cabinets, suites of the lighter thus of oak and ash, may be seen at any hour heaped on the pavement before the warerooms of George C. Filmt & Co., No. 106 West Fourteenth st., near Sixth-ave. The student in fores-try would find abundant scope for his favorite study in

the warerooms of George C. Filmt & Co., No. 106 West Fourteenth-st., near Sixth-ave. The student in forestry would find abundant scope for his favorite study in tracing among the various articles of household and, he variety and nativity of the many-fined and numerous woods. The development of forestry studies has lent valuable assistance within a few years to the growth and achilities of household manufacture. Native woods that three or four years ago were deemed to see secrept for the coarsest purposes have suddenly come into value and now yee in their finish with the costilest woods from tropical countries. A special feature is made by Filmt & Co. of the manufacture of these native woods. The sycamore has a light that almost like that or softh wood when made up in suites and the broad polished panels have the fine curl that has made maple so popular among the lighter woods. Black wainut, which has been drawn on so heavily for domestic times, is more rarely seen. Hazel wood, which is of a lighter shade than walnut, but has a similar figuring, and is coming find use. It grows in inric quantities in Virginia. A process recently discovered makes this wood plable for funditure and durable as the best and opens an entirely new resource for manufactures.

Some of the bandsomest of their lighter furniture is made by Filmt & Co. in hazel wood wrought in the currous, pleasing designs which have given variety to styles in furniture of late years. Cherry is no longer the only rival to malogany in American woods. Birch wood gives a result that can hardly be distinguished from the tropical wood. When polished birch has the same dark side flore as malogany. Those who prefer mahogany have it still in abundance. It has never been more plenty than at present. Mr. Filmt said recently: "suites that five years ago could not have been made for less than \$500 of some wood in \$100."

This reduction is due also to improved meannery and workmanship. Puth at Qo. represent not only the advancement in workmanship, but in the artistic de

A PROPHET WITHOUT HONOR.
W. J. Florence in The Philadelphia Times.
ern and I made a tour of Scotland once.

We were not playing and one night we stopped at a place called Presson. I proposed that we go to the theatre, and when we got to the box effice. I wanted to buy the seats. They were only two or three shillings, but Sothern said: "No, we'll go in free." At that time he was known all over Great Britahs. Walking up to

POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE STATE SENATE. SENATOR GRIGGS'S STRENGTH-THE NEWARK CHAR-

TER ELECTION-SEWERAGE IN TRENTON, FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TERRINE. TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 11 .- The nominations for State Senator made during last week have been widely discussed and the contest attracts much attention. In Passale County Senator Griggs was renominated by acclamation by an enthusiastic Republican onvention. Mr. Griggs served his term in the Senate with marked ability, to say the least. His success as a egislator in fact was remarkable in the annals of a body which has a reputation for ability among legislatures He is a young man, and perhaps this and his unusual prominence were the causes of the petty jealousy which nanifested itself among some of the older though not wiser members of the Senate, and eventually led to the bolt by which the Democrats and all Republicans elected Senator Schenck as president last winter, defeating the majority's nominee, Mr. Griggs. The latter's nomination had been principally due to appreciation for his course in preparing and obtaining the passage of the corporation tax acts, and there was righteous indignation among his constituents at the insult, for such the bolt was deemed. So Mr-Griggs becomes the Republican candidate again in Passale, somewhat against his own will; but to the satsfaction of his party and all his friends. The Democrats have nominated James Inglis, jr., against him, and by making no nomination for Surrogate, hope to so unite heir efforts in behalf of Inglis that at least he may make a good fight against the Republican nomines. The campaign has opened with much life and there will be meetings almost nightly during the four weeks before elec-

Middlesex County Republicans have nominated Howard McSherry for Senator. He is young, a lawyer and a popular public speaker. There is up-hill work in Middlesex, but on a fair canvass the Republicans should be able to get a majority. The Democrats have selected D. C. Chase, a ratiroal man, as their candidate, and count on the ratiroal influence to elect him. That sort of thing has been common enough in New-Jersey poli-ties in the past, but it is not so certain of success as it once was, and there are some excellent reasons why the people in Middlesex Conoty should make it fail now.

In Burl ngion County the Democratic nomination for lenator does not agree with the party sto such. Mr. Wills was put up, it is alleged, in order that he might ne knocked down. Sensior Smith, Democrat, is quoted s saying that he could not trust any Democrat to oppose Governor Abbett through thick and thin, and, therefore, intended to have the county represented by a Republi can who could not assist His Excellency. The story oes that when the venerable Mr. Smith's candidate for Prosecutorwas not nominated by the Governor, the fa-

Mr. Smith to Mr. Abbett: "Til get even with you

yet."
Mr. Abbett to Mr. Smith: "You are foo old."
Mr. Smith to Mr. Abbett "Perhaps; but I'll leave men herief to keep up the flight." [Curtain.]
Certainly, Governor Abbett has lost a vote for the United States Secatorship by his quarrel with the stordy old manufacturer.

There are some rumors of difficulty in Cape May County oncerning the Republican homination for Senator. The total vote of Cape May is about 2,100, where there is considerable excitement. Of these about 900 are regu-lar Republicans and about 800 regular Democrats under pretty nearly any circumstances. Where the 300 or 400 remaining citizens may happen to drift depends a good deal upon the family connections of the caudia good area upon the family connections of the dandi-date and the snews of war supplied by interested rarties on the outside. The causes of the difficulties which arise in the county are incomprehensible to most of the state, and a prediction as to an electrogressia in Cape May is usually about as trustworthy as a De Voo-weather prophecy. Joseph II. Haines is the Republican containts.

weather prophecy. Joseph II. Haines is the Republican candidate. Last winter the Legislature passed an act permitting cities to place their police and fire service under the exclusive control of two commissions, composed of an equal number of Reguldicans and Democrats. The law was not perfect, but the divorce of the departments from political control is so carnessly desired that the people of Newark will probably vale on Thesday to make the act applicable to their city. The fire department is excellent, principally because the firem a save kept the political sating and governor it themselves. The politic department is the special object of the proposed reform. It has been a source of scandar in one form or another for the past ten years.

place in New Jersey, and by reporting three elopements within as many weeks.

The report deletermination of Spenker Armstrong to take a no-amation and ogain enter the fluid as a candidate for Speaker of the Assembly causes some surprise. The State custom has been to wind up a carreer in the Assembly by a single election to the presiding office.

The furlington County Agricultural Fair, the second largest in the State, will be held this week at lift. Holly, A great gathering of politicians is expected on Thursday.

THE CAREER OF EX-GOVERNOR ENGLISH.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE - KNIGHTS OF TABOR—THE POST OFFICES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG.]

Hartford, Oct. 11.-The marriage of ex-Governor English last week in New York caused some of the papers to give a history of his political career, but first candidate for the office of Governor in Connecticut. who sought his election by the power of money alone. He was neminated in 1866, but was defeated by General Hawley, owing to the war feeling at the time. The next year he succeeded, and it was said spent \$40,000 to carry the State. The Republicans found it was no use to run a poor man acainst him, and Marshall Jewell, who had not been in politics at ail, was brought forward to " match pocketbooks " with him, and the two gentle men for five years fought it out with varying success until Mr. English realized that he had met his match In 1880 he tried it again, but closed his pocketbook, and that was the end of him politically. He has not been in favor with the politicians of his party for several years, but he is nevertheless a very popular gentleman and a public-spirited citizen.

It was said in this correspondence two weeks ago that the Knights of Labor were organizing to help the Democrats in elections. They began their work at the own election in Norwalk last week, and succeeded in defeating the Republicans. As one of the results Norwalk manufacturers are not disposed to extend their business, and several manufactur-ing concerns, which had an intention of locating in that place are seeking accommodations in

ther places.
Lynde Harrison, chairman of the Republican tate Committee, told Tite Transities correspondent Lyade Harrson, chairman of the Republican State Committee, told Time Riminest's correspondent the other day that there was a popular error in the supposition that the Republicans naturally had a majority of sixty or seventy in the Legislature. The figures were altogether too high; yet by close work they could hold the party streagth way above the normal condition, which gave them a majority of between twenty and thirty in the House. Mr. Harrison is very condition of Republican success in the State next fail.

There is a good deal of grunbling still over the slow process of the Administration in turning the Republican Eastern Connecticut has had the greatest benefit so far. Mr. Raruum promised several weeks ago that Connecticat's turn would come who the President got tags's from the woods; and the faithful are looking to him to carry out his promise.

DEMOCRATS FIGHTING FOR PLUNDER.

THE REPUBLICAN STRENGTH IN PENNSYLVANIA INCREASING.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The appointment of H. B. Plummer, of Venango County, to the Naval Office here was not favorably received by the Democracy of this city. The chief local aspirants for the place, as well as the rank and file who expected subordinate positions, were disgusted to think that a "countryman" had received the appointment, and Mr. Raudall was roundly

prejudices should give way to insure the city and Sinte from Democratic control. The history of the various attempts to bene-fit the Republican party by electing Democrats to office has been that such attempts, when successful, have been most dismal failures. There is scarcely n single instance in the political history of this city where Republicans have directly or indirectly aided the Den crats to elect their ticket, in which it was not subsequently demonstrated that it was a mistake from all points of view. A proportion of the faction that Is now attempting to organize opposition to Colonel Quay can hardly, in fairness, be called Republicans. They have voted against the Republican ticket oftener than they have voted for it, and they are never satisfied to act with the Republican party unless they con "boss" it absolutely. They are down on all "bosses" except themselves

absolutely. Incy are down on all observes, themselves,
Congressman Cartin is very sore over the appointment of Plummer to the Naval Office. He claims that it was not in accordance with the programme that had been arreed upon between himself and the other Democratic Congressmen from this State and he has protested against the appointment in vizorous terms, both to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. It is now arranged that Mr. Plammer's notification will be withheld until Mr. Ortin can have opportunity to consult with his colleagues. The purpose seems to be to hold the matter over, for political effect, until after the State election.

Ad-legation of politicians claiming to be "business A delegation of politicians clatming to be "business men" has just returned from Washington where they had an interview with the President and urged the claims of B. F. Hall for the Marshadship of this district, claiming that the change was urgently sought for by the business men of this city. This seems to be the most popular and successful method of securing Executive favor just now and it is being "played for all it is worth." Meanwhile Collector Calwalader is laying timeself open to the charge of off-mave partisanship by openly presiding at Democratic committee executing without, apparently, the fear of decapitation before his eyes in consequence. He understands, of course, that it is only Republicans in office who must not do such things.

BUFFALO.

KIDS" OF THE CLEVELAND DEMOCRACY

-A POST OFFICE IN A GROGGERY. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BUFFALO, Oct. 10 .- The "Kids" of the Cleveland Democracy captured the Democratic County Convention on Wednesday, and ran it to suit themselves. Berbert P. Bessell, their candidate for Senator, is a fledgling attorney who was graduated from the office of Mr. McMillan, his R publican opponent, less than a year ago. "Gus" Schen, the nominee for sheriff, is a youthful selon of a family of office-seckers whom decent Democrats repuliate. The one "Mossback" or the ticket, General Rogers, the candidate for County Cierk, has spent a life in place-holding, o.ten offices at a time. There is a feeling that the ticket will Dr. L. P. Dayton, who succeeds Dr. B. H. Daggett in

the local Board of Pensions Examiners, is one of Mr. Severand's most Intimate personal friends.

The Democrats have a majority of two in the Erle founty Board of Supervisors, which organized on Tuesday. C. S. Brayton, of Wales, was elected charrman and F. W. Domedion, of Buffalo, clerk. One builder is putting up thirty-one dwelling houses

and two stores at Cold Springs, the growing northern suburb of the city. A Spraense capitalist is trying to

Byron M. Schultz was the Republican postmaster at Buffalo Plains. About a year ago hor establishment was burned and R. J. Conkim, a D. mocrat, has since acted as postmaster, keeping the post o-lice in the railway

home of the bride's parents. The young couple whi visut several Eastern eithes on their bridat tour.
Lake Erie and Hugh De Farens Communicaties of Keights feurplar, accompanied by the 26th and 74th Regiment bands, will attend the grand conclave at Bochester field week.
La Farge, of New York, is making five memorial windows for the new Trinity Church, the whole to cost spaces.

86,000.
M. J. Bylnes, of this city, agrees to row Ware, the carsonan packed by the Northwest Southers' Association, in Buffalo Harbor or Canal on October 22.

THE LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

In respect to the three great essies, Civil Service reform, the currency, and taken, his views, as enumerated in this letter, will be accepted as those of a states man worthy of the confidence of the people of the state. It is true, as was said by a Democratic leader at Saratoga, that "Mr. Hill is a politician in himself," but the putform in that case is not a good one. It is one which should be, and we are confident will be, repudiated by the people. Mr. Davesport is also a platform in himself, on the most critical estampation of his poord.

POSITIVE AND UNFQUIVOCAL UTTERANCES.

Mr. Dayenpur's words on industrial and economic pustions are as positive and manufactual as his after-airces on the first publical question of the day. The explicit propositions of the platform concerning the problems of labor are cordially approved by him, and he diffirms the identity of interest between free labor and productive ceptial. On the unfullenance of this identity of interest depends the invastrial prosperity of the century.

A REAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORMER.

he east his first voic. As such he is strictly in harmony with the party, which be justly bedieves has a high mission to accomplish. No one will dure to charge him with unsheering when he declares that he believes in their service reform. That is the great rock upon which the feepablican party will stand and the Democracy split in he impending contest.

AGGRESSIVE WORK NEEDED.

AGGRESSIT, Works SELOTE.

From the Troy Times.

General Carr does not fail to appreciate the strength of the Democring and the desperation with which the cauvass will be conducted on that sale. He believes that a Republican trample must be preceded by earnest exertion in leading of the ticket and the principles it represents. And he is right, Success is not to be achieved by siothfulness and mactio.

A CRY TO MOVE ON.

A CRY TO MOVE ON.

General Carr, like the war veleton that he is, does not onderestimate the strength of the enemy unified by the cause of himser for the spoils. He is ready for an agreessive campaga, planted firmly upon the principles noncarted by the convention, and prepared for the vorat that the Democrats can do.

SOUND ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

From The Hadron (N. Y.) Bepublican, His [Daveaport's] position on the Lamor question is ery prenounced, and cannot fail to me t the approval f capitalists and workingmen.

PROFESSIONS BACKED BY CHARACTER.
From The Rechester benecral.
No more explicit declaration could be asked of him Davenport concerning Civil Service reform, and his character is such that he can be trusted in good faith, not only to execute the law as it stands, but to give his influence to such widening and strengthening of its

CARRES HEART IN THE RIGHT PLACE. General Carr's letter is to the point, and shows that that veteran's defeat for the first place on the ticket has not soured on his stomach.

not sourced on his stomach.

A PLAIFORM FOR WORKINGMEN.
From The Albany Express.

He [Davenport] gives a large share of his brief letter to an expression of his views upon the labor question, Legislation for the maintenance in its integrity of "the American idea of free and latelligent inquarty" is a platform upon which workingmen can afford to stand with Republicans. This is what the prosperity of the country requires, and the idea must be worked out in detail by the republican party.

AN OMEN OF POLITICAL PROGRESS, From The Now-Haven News, We regard Mr. Davenport's inter as one of the most neouraging signs of the times that we have lately seen. HELPING TO EMANCIPATE LABOR.

THE PING TO EMANCHAIE LABOR. From The Vical Heads.

There is a growing disposition to it: at these subjects of legislation with a larger vision and a more rigid regard for the mental and physical improvement and industrial advantage of those who cannet always protect themselves. With this drut of sentiment the Republican party is in carnest second, and Mr. Davenport heartily sympathizes with the attribute of his party.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S LONDON CRITIC.

well as the rank and file who expected subordinate posttons, were disgusted to think that a "countryman" had received the appointment, and Mr. Randail was roundly denounced for permitting it. Between the tariff and the spoils the ex-Speaker is having a very unpleasant time of it, and the indications are that his troubles will increase rather than diminish. The removal of Naval Officer Nevi un the middle of his term squietly accepted all around as a matter of course, notwithstanding the high claims of the President in reference, to Civil Service reform. The only thing that has retained Republican Federal officers up to this time has been the Democratic factional fixles. As fast as these are compromised and adjusted removals are made without a particle of regard for anything else.

The London Athenaeum, than I am. Therefore you have not seen how magnificently they have treated my book about a ranchame's experimence in Di kota. This Leedore Research the deliter is a through-going entire the chief of any containing a two-column review of my humble work, all indicated in the kindest strain and augmented with copious extracts from my descriptions. But Theodore Research to the claims of regard for anything else.

The indications are that his local politics the Republicans who doubted the wisdom of some of the noulinations, but there is no claim that they were not fairly obtained. It is hard to suite verybody, and as Republican success is of very great importance now, the mations, but there is no claim that they were not fairly obtained. It is hard to suite verybody, and as Republican success is of very great importance now, the mations, but there is no claim that they were not fairly obtained. It is hard to suite verybody, and as Republican success is of very great importance now, the mations, but there is no claim that they were not fairly obtained. It is hard to suite verybody, and as Republican success is of very great importance now, the mations are the indications are the table interaction. The control of

jority of Republicans feel that minor preferences and PRAYERS FOR THE CARDINAL

BRIEF TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD PRELATE. MOURNING A LOSS TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH-

SPECIAL SERVICES AFTER THE FUNERAL. The services at the Catholic churches throughout the city were of the usual character yesterday, with the addition of prayers for the soul of the late Cardinal. The prayers of the congregations were asked for the tepose of the Cardinal's sout, and the sermons at the morning services were, in general, devoted to the subject of his death, the lessons to be drawn from his life, and a recitat of the qualities which made that life a fit model for men to follow. The congregations, in all instances, were unusually large, but they were not confined to any one service of the day, though the high mass at 11 o'clock elicited the largest share of interest. There were one or two churches which had been slightly draped in mournmg; bound with the royal purple due to the memory of a wince of the Church. There will be no special services in the churches until after the funeral services at the

Cathedral on Thursday.

A crowd of devont worshippers filled the Cathedral in Fifth ave. at the 11 o'clock mass, and joined in the prayers for the dead which the priests intened for the epose of the soul of the dead Cardinal. An allusion to the great loss sustained by t. e. Church in the death of the illustrious prelate was made in the sermon, but the more imposing services of the Church will not begin until the body of the Cardinal is brought into the Cathedral to lie in state. At the old Cathedral in Mott-st., after the sermon on

the Gospel of the day had been preached by Father Kelly, the Rev. John F. Kearney, the pastor, read what he said was the last pastoral assued by Cardinal Me-Closkey previous to his death, relating to the collection for Peter's Peace. Continuing, he said: "We, Ithiak, owe the Cardinal more than any other congregation in the city owes him, as he spent the cest part of his life here with us. The Cardinal was the paster of all the churches in the archdiorese, but he was your paster in an especial manner. He was particularly attached to you, therefore, becaut & the Archbishop of New-York is the pastar of the Cathedral congregation. Pray for the repose of his soul, my brethren. We can, too, I think, possibly pray in this church with more zeal and devotion, for within these walls was the scene of his first great triumph, when prostrated within the sanctuary he gave him-eif up to God and the service of God, promising to be the servant of the people, promising to spend

mator, he gave nimself up to God and the service of God, promising to be the servant of the people, promising to spend himself with the people, promising to carry out the work of Our Divine Lord. And who can say that he did not mills his promise to your expectation! Fifty years ago a flectime—he made that promise to cool, and forty years ago in the same chiral he assumed a greater obligation, namely, to take on himself not only the care of the sonis of the congregation, but the mach weighter responsion ty of the direction of all the priests and all the reinging. Then came his his diation in this churen as the successor of the great Archonshop Haghes, and the seene of his still luriher triumph—gloader for the Cathoric Choran han any which oos paces before he this still luriher triumph—gloader for the Cathoric Chrotina, a prince of the Church."

Alst. Francis Kavier's Church, No. 36 West Sixteenth is after a making the annoncembrans from the pulph, the Rev. J. J. Murphy, rector of the parisa, said: "You will also pray which canness a ploring for the repose of the soul of Join, Cardinal Mechosley. Not only was set the caref pastor of the Church's flocks, but a good and holy man. Let us pray for mis good, whilst we ask the great Coad Shephers to oning home to many sunis the lesson of a life ful of house, peaceful in his passing, and hessed in its canding. Throughout the great Reposition that thindelity are hushed. The spell of his beautiful mail, mails as to be desired as the church as great men. It is not so much greatness is goodness that is required. The character issues as the two of Shepheri are not so manch shown by power as by measiness. With Cardinal Mechosley, from the this spendors of a prince of the Church, back through the first support every one, and all acknowledge Linal a greatness of the Caurch as great men and some as successor to the analy power as by measiness. With Cardinal Mechosley, from the this spendors of a prince of the Church, back through the mail.

Is now a proposed to be a supposed to and and reverenced by all. With propers for the standard hope for the living, we will true from this, for the table custom to induige in extravagant At St. Stephen's Church, in Fact.

it I not a tatholic custom to induige in extravariant practice of the dead?

At 8t. Stephen's Church, in East. Twenty-righth-st., in the second of the least of the teast of the teast of the second of the least of the second of the children precised in the meaning. In recease to the second of the children of their and the second of the children of the second of the

At'st. Leo's Church Father T. J. Ducey, in the course of his sermion, reviewed the life of Cardinal McCloskey and dwell upon the great loss sustained by n the great loss sustained by especially in this diocese, shere for forther years he had exercised divine authority. There had been four years warning that his life was drawing to a close, and on account of his illness he had been virtually dead to the Cairch for two years. Failer Ducey said the death of the Carodinal cane home to him especially, as he was the first should received by him as fished in this choice after he came to tas ety from

The Rev. Father McGean presented in St. Peter's or ses touching the quantities of Cardina. McClosses, "He was so well known," said he, "and his fattful persistency in doing good on a litree scale was so conspication as to render this unite essaity. His miny virtues, his learning and his so are freedom from bigolity, unknown known and regretted, not by Catholies alone, but by every Christian section. In the community having any prefence to religious feeding, the was a great, good man, or he could not have woneverylooly's heart as he did. His triumplis for religious within the architocose of New-York, and even throughout a much larger area are of such a consister and are so asserted that the revered name of Cardinal McCloskey will never die in the memory of all Cathods as in the United States."

The death of Cardinal M Closkey has been felt nowlesse mere deeply than at St. John's College, Fordham, the was its first president, many years 22, and ever after was its constant and devoted friend. In memory of the dead preinter the front of the college building was heavily drapped in mouraing yesterday, and to give further expression to the feelings of the similents a committee was formed, consisting of H. Amy, J. Quinn, M. H. Holland, P. Lennon and J. Keily, who drafted the following resolutions:

"Whereas It was pressed Col Laccal to Himself His

lowing resolutions:
Wherens, It im spicased God to call to Himself. His minone, John, Cardinal McCloskey, who as first present of St. John's shaped the destines of our codege and peever after has shown himself its active and devoted. Whereas, He has deserved the gratitude and praise

of his people by his zealous exertions in the cause of education by the encouragement of schools and colleges and by the promotion of every sound scheme of intellectual advancement.

"Wher was, by the irreproachable purity of his life and by the exacted and refine character of his scholarship he has left us, independently or the honor by which he was crowned as a prince of the thursh, an example of the manner in which holiness and learning are combined; he if

be it
"Resolved, That we, the students of St. John's College,
For iham, feel deeply the bereavement and desolation of
this archidocese and of the whole tatholic Church in

hesolved. That as a sign of the sorrow which fills our

inis architocese and of the whole Catholic Church in America.

"heavierd, That as a sign of the sorrow which fills our hearts each student shall for the space of one mouth wear a badge of mouraing;

"Essoled, That we respectfully request the reverend faculty to have celebrated a solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the departed Cardinal, at which we will in a body as-sid."

Henry Ward Beecher made the following reference to the death of Cardinal McCloskey in his sermon yesterday morning; "That dear old man who has gone above—Cardinal McCloskey—is now where he will not need his earthly paraphernaina. It was all very well that on earth he should have a throne and an after with censer and incense and acolytes in the Cathedral; all very well that there should have been the symbols of sparitual authority. But the moment he emerged from the world, no velver, no purple, no that, no so in bol was with him. Like you and me and all don's dear entilizen he will staid in his spiritual essence and individuality, and has no occasion any more for organ, or choir, or conscretation or temple.

He is as young as God and shall remain his aucternal youth with all those whom he hoved on earth; with all to whom he ministered; and with all that great flock of those whom he feared were downed to eleman destruction. He will find them there, in that land without contest, in that land without theology, in that land without make a dear to him as though they came out of his own flock. I replace in his emanchpation as I do in the immurrable saints that that great sect has cent to heaven in the years one by, and in the legacy of holy books and the memories that they have transmitted, which have been the bread of life to humry souls from ace to ace, and which will continue to be from age to age. This is the testimony of a Protestant brother. They couldn't make a tatho to out of me; they could not transme me with their mistinutons, laws, regulations, and inflante obedience here. I should no longer be myself—no more than a tion wou

mozetta and berresta were added to the vestment which the dead prelate is habited. Drs. Arango and Townsend, the embalmers, were present, and were highly satisfied with the result of their process, as was also W. T. A. Hart, the sexton of the Cathedral, who has the body in charge. The countenance of the dead Cardinal is said to appear as perfectly natural as though he were lying asleep. At each corner of the catafalque is placed a large candle of anoteached wax and on a round table at its foot are about a dozen smaller wax tapers. There are pictures in the room of all the deat Archbishops and Bishops of New-York; these are heavily draped in black and the floor is covered with a black carpet. In this room the body lay in state through all of yesterday and was viewed by members of the Catholic clergy and members of religious or lers, the rosary being recited every hour. At 4 p. m. the office for the dead was recited at the mansion by members of the Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans, Paulists, Redemptorists and genedictines, To-morrow at 9:15 a.m. the body will be amoved to the Cathedral, there to lie in state for two

Dominicans, Franciscans, Paulisis, Regemptorists and ficuedictines. To-morrow at 9:15 a. m. the body will be removed to the Cathedral, there to lie in state for two days. At 4 o'clock each day the impressively solemn office for the dead will be recited in the Cathedral by about forty priests.

To-day the work of decorating the Cathedral will be begun. Each of the twenty-six columns is to be draied from top to bottom with sombre blace. The three main doors, the organ loft, the pulpit and sanctuary railing will also be draped in black, while the Cardinal's throne and the floor of the sanctuary will be covered with purple. The full vestments in which the Cardinal's throne and the floor of the sanctuary will be covered with purple. The full vestments in which the Cardinal will be dressed on Thesday for the lying in state in the Cathedral are also of purple. The coffin in which the body will be placed on Thursday morning is San Dominical managany, one and one-half inches three with dovectabled sides, panelled top and three-linch cover. It is guidually rounded at each end, it is covered with purple silk plush; the slies and ends are draped with purple silk plush; the slies and ends are draped with purple silk increased with a sanctuary and consequenced with gold france, and the interior is lined with embrondered satin and festooned with sath frange. The pillow is also of satin, upholstered. The handles are of oxydized sliver bar, covered with purple silk france, and confraved with the name, date of birth and death and coat-of-arms of the Cardinal.

The arrangements for the Cardinal. The arrangements for the functial on Thursday will not be completed until some time to-day. The services are to take piace at 9:30 a. m. The procession, after forming at the Cardinal-The house, will be proceed on lines and morning. Invited alternal will seat about 2,600 people. There will be about 3,000 seating ticke is issued and 2,000 advants interests and pewholoders will have the perference. The Cathedral will seat about 2,600 people.

ofr of a hundred voices:

No 1 - Requiem and Kyrie Cherubini
No 2 D and 2 Mourt
No 3 - o ame Jesu Christo Mourt
No 4 - sanctus Christo Christo
No 5 - Agus Det ribbil
Lamentation - for the organ Grimant Yesterday at noon the following dispatch was received

The American College deplores its great patron's American Concept upons as gave pade and and prays for his eternal repose.

At 5 o'clark the following dispatch from Rome, addressed to Archbishop Corrigan, arrived:

"Summus positive dolenter triste mustium secioit.
Pro emmentissimo defuncto Deam exo at. This carro et ficcious archdiocesus beachetonem apostolicam peramander imperti.

- The translation by:

"The translation by:

"The Sovereign Pontiff sorrowfully receives the sad news. He prays to God for the most emin-ut dead. To thee, to the carry and to the feithful of the diocese he affectionately confers the apistolic benediction."

THE TENTH CHURCH CONGRESS.

SOME OF THE TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED-WHO THE SPEAKERS WILL BE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11 .- Much interest is reit in this city in regard to the tenth meeting of the Episcopal Church Congress, which will be held here on betober 20 and the three following days. Bishop Willtams, of Connecticut, will preside during the sessious, and among the honorary vice-presidents of the Congress the following well-known names appear: Rev. E. H. Piumptre and the venerable Archdeacon Emery, of England; Chief Justice Waite, John W. Stevenson, Robert Winthrop, John W. John W. Stevenson, Robert Whithrop, John W. Amirews, Edward McCready, Hugh W. Sheffey, Adrain S. Hewitt, A. A. Lawreine, Alexander H. Rice, Sabnel Elbi, Howard Potter, James S. Biddle, Cornelius Vanderbut, Dr. George C. Shattuck, Professor J. S. Lo Co. t. Damel B. Hagar, Ph. D. Percy R. Palne, Stephen P. Nasa, Samuel D. Braccek, General G. W. C. Lee, General C. C. Angur, General Joseph E. Johnston, George H. Pendieton, Senator George F. Edmunds, John Jay, Henry R. Plerson, Haroutt Amory, General Joseph R. Anderson and J. P. Baldwin.

The following is a list of the topics to be discussed and the principal speakers assigned to them: "The Christian

The following is a list of the topics to be discussed and the principal speakers assigned to them: "The Christian Doctrine of the Atomient," Archdescen Farrar, of England, and the Rev. Drs. C. A. I. Richards, W. K. Huntington, D. R. Goodwin, R. R. McKim and Bisnop Kandolpi, "Grounds of Caurch Unity," Archdescen Farrar, Professor Richey, the Rev. W. W. Newton, the Rev. J. H. Ward and Bisnop A. C. Coxe; "Etimes of the Tariff Question," Bishop Dodley, General Henry E. Iremaine, the Rev. Francis Henry and Heber Chark; "Æshishicisin in Worship," the Lev. Dr. W. A. Shively, the Rev. G. R. Vanderwater and the Rev. C. W. Ward; "Free Churches," John A. Besil, R. Faiton Cutting and toe Rev. J. C. Brows; "Deaconnesses and Sistermoods," Bishops Seymour and Doane and the Rev. Drs. T. M. Peters and A. St. John Cambre; "Phice and Methods of Biose Study in the Caristian Life," the Rev. Drs. G. W. Douglas and G. Z. Gray, and the Rev. W. Hay Aiken, of England.

mad Methods of Douglas and G. Z. Gray, more the New Drs. G. W. Douglas and G. Z. Gray, more the W. Hay Atkin, of England.

It is expected that, in addition to the officials of the Congress and the appointed speakers, many of the error and lasty of the Episcopal Church will be present. In Church Congress has been growing in strength and popularity every year, and it is expected that the present session will exceed all past sessions in addity and interest. Much of this success is due to the work of the increase.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE AT CORVELL.

ITHACA, Oct. 11 (Special). - The sermons before Cornell University to-day under the Sage endowmeat were preached by the Rev. Edward Everett Hare, of Boston. The day was perfect and as a consequence both services were attended by large numb rs of university and town people. Sage chapel was beautifully subject of the morning discourse was "The nearer world the world." Mr. Hale spoke of the imm-use extendion of the conception of the world as the life of Israel at vanced from the beginning to the end of the Old Testament. He compared it to the similar enlargement of the life of the people of America in any part of the United States between the restrictions of the early colonisi period and the present time, dealing of the larger knowleage of all the world which is now open every day to every person in America.

The seemon was a consideration of the dangers and reponsiolities of this new life in which, whi e the world sponsonities or this new life in which, while the world is so much larger, it comes so much hearer to every person. The speaker spoke in succession of the severe lessons which such knowledge of the world gives to any man who has suffered from petty habits of introspection. He referred to the necessary clevation of the idea of duty which comes in proportion as every workman feels that he is in a great organism working interally for the beneat of all the world. Ar. Hale spoke of the clearer some of the moral law which comes in a necessary to. beneal of althe world. At, has a slowe of the clearer sense of the moral law which comes in as one sees that it is absolutely the same for all sorts and conditions of men, and he said that whoever came so far as to feel that this universal law is, had attained the highest step in knowledge.

LIBERAL IDEAS OF SUNDAY AND THE BIRLE CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 11 (Special) .- At the ession of the National Liberal League yesterday J. E. Remsburg, of Atchison, Kan., read a paper on "Sabbatt Breaking." He charged Carist with violating the fourth commandment habitually. There was no scriptura authority, he said, for the observance of the first day of the week as a religious holiday, and he defled any one to prove that the new Sabbath was kept by any Christian nation before the fourth century. Christian authorities vere quoted in proof of the assertion that there was nothing beyond nature's demand for rest making it binding upon any Christian not to pursue his regular

avocation on sunday.

Dr. T. L. Brown, of Binghamton, N. Y., advocated the taxation of cauch property and the establishment of scientific schools, where the youth of the Nation could be taught the truth. the taxino schools, where the youth of the Nation could be taught the truth.

Mrs. A. E. Fremman spoke on superstition. She declared that the Bible taken as the intallible work of an Almighty God had proved a great detriment to the advancement of civilization.

CONFIRMED BY ARCHBISHOP RYAN. NEWTOWN, Penn., Oct. 11.-Archbishop Ryan confirmed over one hundred persons at the Catholic Church here to-day. He was escorted from the cars by nity horsemen headed by a brass band. Over 1,500 per sons attended the services at the church.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GRANT FUND. The Grant Monument Association reported owing amounts on Saturday :

By The New-York County National Bank,

By Mayor Grace. Edward V. Leow \$100 00 J. S. Bonett

By New-York Times. "Subscribers" \$145 15 By H. T. Arnold. Miss Annie Brown ... \$ 70 Anthony B. Arnold ... \$ 30

Grand total \$88,819 21